

PINE COUNTY PIONEER.

RUSH CITY, MINN., JANUARY 29, 1897

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

Local Chips Picked up Around Town and Shavings Clipped From Our Exchange.

Henry J. Rath transacted business in Rock Creek Tuesday.

Mrs. M. L. O'Brien purchased a fine cook stove of Stieha & Petrick on Tuesday.

We are selling Mullers and Muffs below cost. G. A. CARLSON, Rush City, Minn.

Kashik & Hoelter have a number of fine much goods for sale. Go and secure a bargain.

The Minneapolis Bargain Store at Rush City, is closing out stock at 50 cents on the dollar.

Services at the Catholic church Sunday at 10 a. m. Second mass in Hinckley at the usual time.

Everything must be sold within 20 days, at the Minneapolis Bargain Store, Rush City, Minn.

Remember, you buy for one dollar, two dollars worth of goods at the Minneapolis Bargain Store, Rush City.

Dr. Fritley, the dentist, will be at the Pioneer house in this place, Feb. 9, 10, call and get your teeth fixed.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Perkins is improving slowly. We hope to see him again as active as ever on our streets.

We had to leave out the correspondence this week on account of the county board proceedings which appear in another column.

Louis Petrick one of our local hardware men and Frank Rybak, one of our general merchants, spent Thursday forenoon in Rush City on business.

J. Y. Breckenridge is attending an Institute of Pharmacy and Chemistry this winter at Minneapolis, he is also attending lectures at the State University.

The proceeds of the masquerade ball to be given by the band boys next month will go toward buying new instruments, of which the boys are sadly in need.

As we predicted last week, piling is being drawn to this place at a lively rate. Some of the largest loads hauled this winter have been put in on Tuesday by parties from Meadwood Lane.

J. Y. Breckenridge is to be found by anyone wishing to see him personally at the Drug Store on Saturday and Sunday of each week, he being away the balance of each week for a time.

Lost—Between Pine City and Rock Creek one day last week, a pair of black colored fur mittens, each having a line with the initials 'J. Y. B.' on it. Finder will please leave at Kashik & Hoelter's meat market and receive reward.

Rev. Higgins, of Barnum, will preach in the Protestant church of this place Sabbath morning and evening, subject for the morning "Influence." For the evening "An Address to Young Men." All are invited.

Miss Ella Halvorson the successful young music teacher, takes this method of informing her pupils that she was unexpectedly called to Litchfield, as a witness on a law suit, and will be there for an indefinite time.

Found—On the streets of this village, one day this week, a brown clasp pocket book, containing articles of value. The owner can find the same by calling at the Central meat market, proving property and paying for this notice.

We won't agree to pay your fare to Rush City if you pay ten dollars worth of goods to us, but we do agree to sell goods so cheap that you will save more than enough.

The band boys will give a grand masquerade ball on Washington's birthday, the twenty-second of next month. The arrangements are all completed and those that enjoy tripping the light fantastic, will have a chance to do so in fine shape at the masque ball February 22.

Chas. Dingee departed on Monday for White Lake in a county where he goes to attend college. He expects to take a three-year course and will be gone until sometime the middle of June.

Chas. Dingee, of our social circle, but we know that it is for his best interests.

Capt. E. L. Seavey returned from his logging camps North of Duluth on Tuesday and will spend a few days in operation, as being on the boom up in the northern part of the state. This last cold weather being just what they needed to make their ice cuts.

These whose children are troubled with bad colds, croup or whooping cough will do well to read what Dr. R. E. Robey, of Olney, Mo., says on this subject. He writes: "For years we have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and always keep it in the house. It is regarded in our family as a specific for all kinds of coughs and colds. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City.

A Grant, of Brook Park, passed through this village on Wednesday, enroute for Rush City. Mr. Grant contemplates starting a livery stable in the Park on a small scale in the spring. He has a light driving team and his farm is but a short distance from town where he can be easily reached if any one wishes to take a drive.

Cyrus Chase and nephew Edward who have been visiting friends here for the past two months returned to their home in Baring, Maine, on Monday. They will spend two or three days in Canada and will reach their home the latter part of the week. Mr. Chase was well pleased with our village and thinks the climate of Minnesota is the best he ever was in for work lungs.

My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips. After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit, she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City, Minn.

Married—At the residence of the bride's father about a mile and a half southeast of this place, Bertha, eldest daughter of Henry Rohlf, to Albert Maves. Miss Rohlf has lived in this place for the last twelve or fourteen years and is well known here. Mr. Maves recently purchased a farm of John Sellers and is a hard working industrious young man. The PROXER joins with the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Maves in wishing them a pleasant journey through life.

A. E. Webber returned from Chicago on Monday night, having had a fine visit with his sister whom he went to see instead of see about disposing of pills as was reported last week, we being misinformed. Mr. Webber has not seen his sister in twenty nine years, and would not have found her now but that a letter had been left in her care by an aunt of Mr. Webber's having died three years ago in that county. He are pleased to hear of the good fortune of our fellow townsman.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk of the U. S. mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, and Diarrhoea Remedy. For ten years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One of the best remedies for this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, in their issue of the "Westfield" of the Westfield News, bearing date April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to our readers, including the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their work. The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's cough remedy. For family use, they are no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City.

The condition of the roads at the present time causes quite an inconvenience to the farmers and travelers on account of the large drifts. It could easily be avoided another winter, by getting out a row of trees along the fences where it is cleared along the fences where it is cleared and not only make a wind break and make the roads passable at any time during the winter, but would greatly improve the looks of the roads. If box elders were set out ten or fifteen feet apart in a couple of rows they would make wind break enough to keep the snow from drifting, and add very much to the attractiveness of our country roads.

On Monday John Connor, better known as Andy, left this place accompanied by his brother Jerry and Arthur Brandes, drove over to Kettle River for a couple of loads of logs belonging to Garrett Corrigan. On the road home Andy got his feet wet and it being bitterly cold and they not reaching home until about eleven o'clock at night he froze both of his feet so badly that the doctor says it will be three or four weeks before he is able to stand upon them. The Connor family are having more than their share of troubles, last fall Mrs. Chris Heisler died, about three weeks ago Mrs. Connor fell and sprained her wrist, and now Andy is laid up. Exemplifying the old adage, "troubles never come singly."

A dispatch to the Pioneer Press under date of January 25, will be of interest to the readers of this paper reads as follows:—"Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 25. On the Lake Shore train which arrived here this morning was the corpse of Charles W. Finn, a passenger from Patridge, Pine county, Minn., who had died in his berth while the train was between Eric and Dunkirk. Mr. Finn had come from St. Paul, where he had been treated for dropsy at St. Luke's hospital. He was on his way to his sister, Mrs. R. J. Groiner of Niagara Falls, N. Y. Charlie was well and favorably known in this county, and his many friends will mourn when they hear of his death. Charlie was for a great many years the Sandstone correspondent of this paper."

COUNTY BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

Continued from 4th page.

On unanimous vote he was ordered, that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1896, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1896, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1897, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1897, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1898, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1898, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1899, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1899, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1900, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1900, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1901, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1901, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1902, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1902, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1903, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1903, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1904, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1904, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1905, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1905, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1906, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1906, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1907, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1907, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1908, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1908, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1909, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1909, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1910, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1910, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1911, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1911, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1912, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1912, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1913, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1913, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1914, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1914, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1915, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1915, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1916, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1916, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1917, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1917, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1918, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1918, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1919, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1919, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1920, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1920, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1921, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1921, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1922, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1922, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1923, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1923, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1924, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1924, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1925, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1925, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1926, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1926, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1927, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1927, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1928, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1928, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1929, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1929, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1930, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1930, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1931, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1931, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1932, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1932, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1933, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1933, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1934, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1934, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1935, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1935, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1936, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1936, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1937, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1937, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1938, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1938, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1939, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1939, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1940, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1940, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1941, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1941, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1942, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1942, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1943, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1943, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1944, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1944, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1945, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1945, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1946, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1946, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1947, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1947, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1948, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1948, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1949, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1949, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1950, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1950, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1951, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1951, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1952, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1952, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1953, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1953, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1954, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1954, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1955, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1955, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1956, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1956, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1957, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1957, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1958, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1958, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1959, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1959, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1960, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1960, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1961, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1961, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1962, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1962, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1963, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1963, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1964, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1964, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1965, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1965, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1966, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1966, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1967, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1967, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1968, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1968, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1969, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1969, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1970, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1970, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1971, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1971, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1972, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1972, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1973, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1973, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1974, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1974, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1975, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1975, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1976, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1976, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1977, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1977, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1978, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1978, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1979, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1979, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1980, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1980, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1981, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1981, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1982, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1982, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1983, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1983, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1984, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1984, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1985, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1985, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1986, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1986, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1987, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1987, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1988, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1988, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1989, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1989, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1990, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1990, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1991, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1991, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1992, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1992, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1993, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1993, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1994, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1994, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1995, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1995, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1996, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1996, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1997, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1997, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1998, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1998, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 1999, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 1999, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2000, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2000, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2001, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2001, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2002, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2002, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2003, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2003, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2004, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2004, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2005, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2005, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2006, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2006, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2007, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2007, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2008, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2008, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2009, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2009, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2010, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2010, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2011, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2011, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2012, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2012, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2013, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2013, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2014, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2014, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2015, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2015, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2016, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2016, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2017, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2017, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2018, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2018, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2019, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2019, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2020, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2020, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2021, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2021, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2022, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2022, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2023, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2023, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2024, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2024, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2025, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2025, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2026, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2026, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2027, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2027, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2028, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2028, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2029, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2029, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2030, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2030, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2031, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2031, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2032, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2032, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2033, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2033, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2034, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2034, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2035, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2035, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2036, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2036, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2037, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2037, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2038, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2038, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2039, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2039, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2040, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2040, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2041, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2041, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2042, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2042, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2043, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2043, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2044, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2044, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2045, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2045, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2046, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2046, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2047, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2047, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2048, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2048, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2049, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2049, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2050, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2050, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2051, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2051, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2052, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2052, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2053, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2053, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2054, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2054, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2055, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2055, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2056, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2056, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2057, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2057, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2058, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2058, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2059, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2059, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2060, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2060, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2061, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2061, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2062, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2062, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2063, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2063, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2064, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2064, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2065, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2065, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2066, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2066, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2067, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2067, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2068, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2068, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2069, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2069, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2070, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2070, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2071, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2071, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2072, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2072, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2073, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2073, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2074, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2074, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2075, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2075, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2076, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2076, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2077, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2077, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2078, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2078, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2079, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2079, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2080, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2080, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2081, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2081, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2082, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2082, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2083, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2083, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2084, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2084, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2085, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2085, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2086, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2086, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2087, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2087, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2088, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2088, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2089, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2089, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2090, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2090, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2091, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2091, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2092, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2092, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2093, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2093, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2094, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2094, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2095, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2095, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2096, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2096, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2097, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2097, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2098, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2098, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2099, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2099, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2100, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2100, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2101, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2101, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2102, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2102, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2103, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2103, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2104, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2104, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2105, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2105, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2106, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2106, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2107, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2107, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2108, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2108, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2109, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2109, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2110, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2110, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2111, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2111, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2112, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2112, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2113, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2113, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2114, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2114, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the year 2115, and that he be divided equally between the trustees of the year 2115, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the trustees of the

THE STORY TELLER

A MATTER OF INSTINCT

BY EVERETT HOLBROOK

(Copyright, 1911)

Fate was a cat and Leonard Herick was a mouse. There had been some talk of a fight, but Herick was of the opinion that it could not last much longer. He had run this way and that way a thousand times and had fancied that he was going to escape. But always the velvet jaws with the long sharp claws springing out of them, had caught him just in time. So last he lay still, panting, not knowing which way to turn.

He was in a big city, all alone. The people who rushed by him were like the thoughts that came into his mind. His brain, they were undrows and the ever-lasting train of them had no beginning nor end. He could not distinguish the real men and women whom he saw from those whom he merely remembered. Now and again there appeared in the throng the faces of the dead, his mind those, but there were others that he shrunk from.

He stood with his back against the iron fence in front of Trinity church. There was just light enough in the western sky to give the pile of stone a shadow which fell upon hurrying thousands who did not notice it.

Herick's hands were in his pockets. He crumpled a crumpling piece of paper which meant that he could live several days longer, if he cared to do so. As to a more extended term, he could not picture it. All the lines of his life seemed to end in a knot which could by no means be untied, but miserably he dropped. He remembered that there were miracles, but he could not think of one to save him.

From three o'clock till four the crowd in that part of Broadway is rich and prosperous; from four till five it boasts of wealthy companies and men of strong interest in life; after five it loses cash rapidly, and by six it is a lot of weary people going home to supper. Herick felt the degradation of the throng without really seeing it. If a whole street full of people could get shabby in an hour, was it any wonder that he had done it in five years?

He crossed Broadway and walked down Wall street, slowly and with hesitation, for he had no errand. A voice cried: "Cak, cak, almost in his heart. He turned and looked up at the man on the box.

"It is possible," he said to himself, "that I will look like a gentleman?" He felt toward the cabman as toward one who had given him a helping hand. Why not pay the tax? He would so, but cost him only a day of his life. He had a five-dollar bill in his pocket.

"Yes," he said, "take me up to the Fifth Avenue hotel."

It was the first place that had come into his mind. He got into the cab, and snapped the door. The cushioned seat and the comfortable springs, for his head were very refreshing. A fancy came to him that he would dine decently and then go to a theater. The strange way in which he had come into it was really of small importance whether he starved to death on Sunday or the following Wednesday. It was in need to make a job of it all.

A strong glare from an electric light struck down into the carriage, and made visible to him a package in brown paper, that seemed to be a sandwich. The object protruded from under the seat. He thought it must be the cabman's supper, which had been hidden in some small locker and had fallen upon the floor. The idea that the food should be spoiled was disagreeable to Herick, and so he picked up the little brown bundle.

It was more than he had supposed, and it did not feel like bread. But had it been food and he at the last part of starvation, the thought of it would not have sent such a thrill through all his frame.

He knew that the contents of that package was money. It felt like a mass of bills folded awkwardly wrapped up, and fastened with elastic bands. Through the brown covering Herick could feel the crispness of the government paper. The amount might be a poor man's monthly wages or a rich man's profit on a great transaction. As to his own conduct in this matter, Herick had no doubt whatever. Fate had thrown the money into his hands, and fate might take it away, but not if he could hold on tightly enough. His fingers trembled as he picked at the elastic bands. Suddenly and without his knowing why, the rubber strings vanished with a loud snap that started him, and the package sprang open on his knees. He caught a flash of green color, and then the cab rolled out of sight into shadow.

It seemed a long time before another light struck in upon him. At the moment when it did so he saw a face close to the cab door and he felt hands, covering the bills with his hands. But the chance passenger on the street saw nothing; he was thinking of his own affairs, no doubt, and had no tidings of the strange thing that passed so close to his eyes.

care should sit behind him as he rides. Herick had only the most shadowy thought for the person who had lost this money. He did not even speculate upon the manner of its loss. It had passed into the control of one who understood it, and that was enough. He deposited the note in his pockets, in the best interests of comfort and safety. Then he folded up the brown paper and pocketed that, also, with the same consciousness that, if it were left in the cab, it might get the driver into trouble. The fellow was honest, no doubt, and Herick did not wish that he should suffer a wrong. He preferred to keep the wrapper himself, and take the risk of it until he could find some means of disposing of it that would be safer than throwing it out of the cab window.

How to have the cab was a question which concerned him nearly. He did not wish to confront the driver again, for there might be an investigation, and a question of identification might arise in which case it would be well to have the man know as little as possible of Herick's personal appearance. He reflected with satisfaction that the spot of Wall street where he had entered the carriage had been rather dark.

The cab stopped suddenly, the path being blocked by a tangle of vehicles. Herick softly put his hand upon the catch of the door. It yielded noiselessly, the door swung open. Herick stepped out. Turning back for an instant he perceived the cabman sitting upon his box in entire unconsciousness of the fraud that was being practiced upon him. There was a poor man, and doubtless worked hard for all the money that he received. Still,

he would hardly support him; he had no voice with which to ask who was there. But some explanation was possible; he must have been watched by the police. He tottered to the door and gave utterance to a hoarse, inarticulate sound, "Right ahead, air," called a voice without. "You asked to be called, air." He rushed to the window and flung open the shutters. Day streamed bright and beautiful. The gas lamp glared. He knew that he had slept as he had not slept before in years. In the mysterious depths of his life he felt a new strength stirring, but it was only a faint glow at first, but it was steadily increasing.

A bath and a breakfast revived him still more. He felt the exhilaration of a long day upon which he was entering. He scanned the papers, but so far as he could see they had no news of the money that had been lost. He was not conscious of any excitement in searching for that news. The fear of detection had quite left him. Of all stolen goods, money is the hardest to recover.

Presently he found himself riding downtown in an elevated railroad train. He was going to a steamship office to arrange for his journey; then to bankers for a traveler's cheque book. His pockets were bulging with money, but there was something in one of them that he couldn't remember to have put there. He pulled it out and found it the brown paper wrapper which had contained the money. As he held it in his hand it was concealed by his newspaper. No fellow passenger could see it, and that was doubly fortunate, because, in plain sight upon the paper, was a name and address: "Herbert L. Graham, 40 Wall street."

He dodged back covering the bills with his hands. The train was just stopping at Broadway street. That was the station nearest the steamship office. Thrusting the brown paper back into his pocket, he left the car and went with the throng down to the street. He was thinking about the accommodations he would choose on the steamer. He continued to think of that and kindred subjects, yet he turned north on Broadway instead of south. Presently he found himself asking an elevator boy in a big building if he knew where Mr. Graham lived.

Mr. Graham happened to be in his outer office when Herick entered. He was pouring a story into the ear of another gray-haired Wall street man, and Herick heard a few words of something about cabs, and cash and carelessness.

"I've found the money that you lost," said Herick. "Here it is." "Zion!" cried the banker, clutching

the bills in his fingers. "My dear fellow, tell me all about it!"

"There's nothing to tell," replied the young man. "I merely found it in the cab."

Mr. Graham eyed him a moment, in surprise.

"You take it coolly," he said.

"I couldn't take it at all," responded Herick, with a feeble smile. "I don't know why. It was instinct, I suppose. My ancestors must have been honest men."

"Upon my word, you must take one of these notes," said the banker. "I've offered it in an advertisement. 'I can't do it,' said Herick. 'I don't feel it to be right.' " "But my dear boy," exclaimed the old man, kindly, "I must do something for you. I want to be before me. At least come back and take lunch with me. Shall we say one o'clock?"

He would hardly support him; he had no voice with which to ask who was there. But some explanation was possible; he must have been watched by the police. He tottered to the door and gave utterance to a hoarse, inarticulate sound, "Right ahead, air," called a voice without. "You asked to be called, air." He rushed to the window and flung open the shutters. Day streamed bright and beautiful. The gas lamp glared. He knew that he had slept as he had not slept before in years. In the mysterious depths of his life he felt a new strength stirring, but it was only a faint glow at first, but it was steadily increasing.

A bath and a breakfast revived him still more. He felt the exhilaration of a long day upon which he was entering. He scanned the papers, but so far as he could see they had no news of the money that had been lost. He was not conscious of any excitement in searching for that news. The fear of detection had quite left him. Of all stolen goods, money is the hardest to recover.

Presently he found himself riding downtown in an elevated railroad train. He was going to a steamship office to arrange for his journey; then to bankers for a traveler's cheque book. His pockets were bulging with money, but there was something in one of them that he couldn't remember to have put there. He pulled it out and found it the brown paper wrapper which had contained the money. As he held it in his hand it was concealed by his newspaper. No fellow passenger could see it, and that was doubly fortunate, because, in plain sight upon the paper, was a name and address: "Herbert L. Graham, 40 Wall street."

He dodged back covering the bills with his hands. The train was just stopping at Broadway street. That was the station nearest the steamship office. Thrusting the brown paper back into his pocket, he left the car and went with the throng down to the street. He was thinking about the accommodations he would choose on the steamer. He continued to think of that and kindred subjects, yet he turned north on Broadway instead of south. Presently he found himself asking an elevator boy in a big building if he knew where Mr. Graham lived.

Mr. Graham happened to be in his outer office when Herick entered. He was pouring a story into the ear of another gray-haired Wall street man, and Herick heard a few words of something about cabs, and cash and carelessness.

"I've found the money that you lost," said Herick. "Here it is." "Zion!" cried the banker, clutching

the bills in his fingers. "My dear fellow, tell me all about it!"

"There's nothing to tell," replied the young man. "I merely found it in the cab."

Mr. Graham eyed him a moment, in surprise.

"You take it coolly," he said.

"I couldn't take it at all," responded Herick, with a feeble smile. "I don't know why. It was instinct, I suppose. My ancestors must have been honest men."

"Upon my word, you must take one of these notes," said the banker. "I've offered it in an advertisement. 'I can't do it,' said Herick. 'I don't feel it to be right.' " "But my dear boy," exclaimed the old man, kindly, "I must do something for you. I want to be before me. At least come back and take lunch with me. Shall we say one o'clock?"

"I will give me great pleasure," said Herick, bowing, he turned away, and walked out of the office.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

WAGON-BOX LIFTER.

A Simple Device That Saves Lots of Back-ache and Tension.

Below is a description, with cuts, of a wagon-box lifter. After that we have had in use for ten years. In that time it has paid for itself several times over in the saving of man and animal power. I think Figs. 1 and 2 will make its construction plain. Fig. 1 shows the frame, or a portion of it, of the wagon and the rollers, with apparatus in place, and the wagon-box lifted part way. Fig. 2 shows the roller and drum, with ropes in place, detached.

The first thing we did was to splice (or bolt) two joints to the rafters as shown at D, Fig. 1, and far enough between them to take a roller as long, at least, as the wagon-box, Fig. 2. Then we made a roller of 4x4 oak, leaving it square where it passed through the drum, A, Fig. 2. Then we bored an inch hole lengthwise in each end of the roller and drove in each hole a round iron pin for a FIG. 1.

The rollers and the drum. Then by cutting a notch in the pieces I, (as at K, Fig. 1), the roller was placed in position. The drum is 15 inches in diameter and 8 inches long, with flanges 3 inches deep at A, Fig. 2.

The ropes C and B, Fig. 2, are 7/8 inch and are wound around the roller the same direction and are long enough to reach to the ground. The lower ends of the ropes are attached to the rings as shown at D, Fig. 1. To these rings are attached the other ropes that go around the wagon-box; one end of

each of these ropes has a hook attached. Around the drum is wound a 2-inch rope, but, of course, in the opposite direction to the ropes C and B, so that when the ropes on the drum unwind the other two wind up. The rope on the drum passes over a pulley, Fig. 3, then down the side of the wall to the roller I, placed at a suitable height for winding while standing on the ground.

After you have everything in place, drive your wagon under the roller, place the ropes under each end of wagon-box, and begin winding the roller I, Fig. 1, and see how easy it is for one man to remove a heavy wagon-box, and that without danger to either man or box.

We use cross-ropes under the box after it is up out of the way, that rest on the nailing ties on each side of shed, to prevent any danger of the box falling. A careful examination of the two cuts will make all this plain.—C. I. Reamer, in Ohio Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

Keep the manure hauled out during the winter, applying on the field where it is needed.

The more a milch cow will assimilate in excess of what is required for maintenance the better.

Cleanliness is as essential as shelter and food. Stock will not eat fodder to an advantage.

No matter how good a pedigree an animal may have, individual merit and good conditions are essential.

The principal advantage in using salt as a fertilizer is that it helps to make plant food in the air available.

With equal number of farm products, low prices are caused not so much by overproduction as by poor quality.

With fattening hogs, allowing food to remain within reach after the appetite is satisfied injures the digestion and decreases thrift.—Farmers Union.

Needs Careful Investigation.

Dealing in "futures" is a system that should be carefully investigated by congress. Some maintain that it is an artificial, but it is not.

As the farmer will find it twice better if he invests \$100 for a wheel for his boy. Try him with a good collie instead. In two years the collie will be eaten about half as much as the wheel, and the boy likes him better every day, because it is growing in value, and the collie is a profitable investment is implanted.

As the chances for our western ranges are continually narrowing, and as our export trade continually growing, we would seem to be surely approaching a better era for the producer. There may be ups and downs yet, but these will be followed by a steadily established higher range of value for the future.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Produce Only the Best.

When looking over the prices quoted for any article produced on the farm and which is to be sold it may be assumed that there is quite a difference between "inferior" and "extra choice" grades. The difference between three and four cents per bushel in your corn, or between one and two cents in your wheat, or between one and two cents in your grain,

LICE ON LIVE STOCK.

As with All Other Lice Prevention Is Much Better Than Cure.

Lousiness is largely the result of filthy feed and the neglect to groom properly. Stock kept in a filthy, growing condition are rarely, if ever, infested by lice. Lice are animals they come in contact with animals that are infested. But one stock animal running with other stock will soon communicate the lice to itself. When the insects come get a start they multiply so rapidly that in a short time the animal is fairly alive with them and it is impossible to get rid of them. It is next to impossible to get a lousy animal into a filthy condition until the lice are gotten rid of. Stock that have to lie out, exposed to cold and storms, and are ill or are not certain to become infested; therefore, much the case that it seems that lice come from the air.

As with all other lice to which stock is liable, prevention is much better than cure. Feeding well, giving clean, comfortable quarters, proper grooming, so as to keep the skin clean, will keep lice from getting a start.

One of the best, if not the best, remedies is staves-are seeds, thoroughly bruised, and vinegar. This lotion will not only kill the lice, but destroy the eggs as well. The staves-are seeds, thoroughly brushed and made into an ointment with lard is also a good remedy. It will be a good plan to repeat the application every two or three weeks, especially if the animals are badly affected.

In mild cases common tobacco steeped in water and sponged over the skin will rid the animal of lice. Still another remedy is to take one ounce of tobacco, two ounces of ground white tobacco, with about two pints and half of kerosene, and mix well together and then sponge the animals with it.

Feeding sulphur is also a good all round remedy of lice. The objection to it is that if while it is in the system the animal should get wet considerable injury may result.

The quarters should be thoroughly cleaned up and whitewashed. It will help if carbolic acid is added to the whitewash. Generally it will pay to repeat the whitewash in a week or ten days.

When stock have been allowed to run together, if a portion of them show that they are infested with these pests it is best to treat all of them.—St. Louis Republic.

STOCK FARM BARN.

A Plan That Has Given Great Satisfaction to Its Designer.

The barn building illustrated below may be of any size desirable, the arrangement of stalls, bins, etc., fitting for various dimensions. The upper plan represents the front elevation of the structure; 1 are the driveways through the barn; 2, the central portion containing bins and cribs; 3, stalls for stock; 4, driveway over the entrance to basement; 5, doors into stalls; 6, mangers; 7, mows for hay and straw, 8, entrance into above stall. The floor of the middle part of the

When a man falls out of an 11-story story, you don't naturally say "well, so what?" It is a dead man. Well, perhaps he is and then again, perhaps he is not. Sometime he may see his friends. There may be a friendly awning that will let him down easy, as he falls. He may be saved and well to live. Tomorrow you never know what may save a man who seems to be as good as dead.

Many a man who seemed to be dying of consumption, and whom the doctors pronounced just as good as dead, has got well and strong and hearty again by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This wonderful medicine has shown the doctors and consumers that it is a sure cure for all cases. It can be cured if you get at the germ of it in the blood. Clean them out thoroughly. That is what this "Discovery" does. It makes new blood—healthy blood. The germ of consumption can't exist in healthy blood. They simply let go their hold and the system is restored. Then the new blood builds up new tissue, new flesh, new power, new life, and carries vitality to the lungs, the bronchial tubes and every other part of the body.

It cures people who have had liver oil fed, but their digestive organs are not strong in their fat foods. The "Discovery" makes the digestion strong, thin and pale and emaciated people there is no doubt that it is a sure cure to compare with it. It doesn't make heavy but it has a healthy glow. It builds nerve power and force and endurance. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The Great Discoveries of Science," is a valuable reference work. Send for it at once. It is sent free to all who send for it. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Warm Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best and most reliable medicine for Hood's Pills.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

"The daughters of the prince of Wales could swim before they could read."

Mr. Rankin is in good health again, but still retains from all literary work.

Baroness Hirsch has given \$250,000 to endow a home for Jewish convalescents in England.

Melba has \$100,000 invested in stocks, it is said, one of them having \$15,000.

"The Belgians are the children of Heigl, who are first named in 'Caesar's Commentaries.'"

The green report of Spain, which will soon have a mortar carriage, will be the first European sovereign to use one. It will be known as an "electric victor."

Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler" first edition, 1652, wide paper, sold in London recently for \$25. At the same sale America's Vespa's letter, four unbound letters printed in Gothic characters, brought \$85.

A package of this immensely valuable real estate in Denver once owned by Senator Tabor has passed out of his possession, still now the only property standing in his name. It consists of 160 acres around the family homestead. This, too, will go to creditors next week under a foreclosure sale. There are mortgages on it, amounting, with interest, to \$35,000, and the house and land will hardly realize that amount.

Not long since the name of the richest man in Colorado was mentioned, but misfortune of various kinds has left him practically penniless.

THAT SPLENDID COFFEY.

Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 20 cents a pound!"

A package of this and big seed catalog is sent you by the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice. [C]

REMARKABLY with the discovery of the first gray hair, a woman may discover that her hair is turning gray. Buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ALSO and short-years with rheumatism, no time with St. Jacob's Oil—and a cure.

As Abigail man and his wife are not on speaking terms because he said he could sell his rubbers from here.—Alfred Giohe.

A Thermometer.

Warner's Safe Cure Co., of Rochester, N. Y., is the only firm that makes a number of accurate spirit thermometers constructed from materials that are perfectly pure and mounted on heavy 4x6 inch cast board. In red and green. Each set of 50 thermometers on a roll of 50 cents in stamps to pay postage. To be sure the free distribution is not a mere advertisement, we have included the celebrated Warner's Safe Cure and the "Thermometer" in our advertising columns but nevertheless they will be found to be the most accurate and economical little articles for the home or office and well worth the little trouble and expense of sending for them.

THE man who robs another of his right loses most by the transaction.—Ruin's Horn.

PARAs and bees break down. St. Jacob's Oil builds up and finishes with a cure.

LAWRS are they that make their wills their own.—William Shakespeare.

THE devil has run to keep up with the man who walks about doing good.

When a man falls out of an 11-story story, you don't naturally say "well, so what?" It is a dead man. Well, perhaps he is and then again, perhaps he is not. Sometime he may see his friends. There may be a friendly awning that will let him down easy, as he falls. He may be saved and well to live. Tomorrow you never know what may save a man who seems to be as good as dead.

Many a man who seemed to be dying of consumption, and whom the doctors pronounced just as good as dead, has got well and strong and hearty again by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This wonderful medicine has shown the doctors and consumers that it is a sure cure for all cases. It can be cured if you get at the germ of it in the blood. Clean them out thoroughly. That is what this "Discovery" does. It makes new blood—healthy blood. The germ of consumption can't exist in healthy blood. They simply let go their hold and the system is restored. Then the new blood builds up new tissue, new flesh, new power, new life, and carries vitality to the lungs, the bronchial tubes and every other part of the body.

It cures people who have had liver oil fed, but their digestive organs are not strong in their fat foods. The "Discovery" makes the digestion strong, thin and pale and emaciated people there is no doubt that it is a sure cure to compare with it. It doesn't make heavy but it has a healthy glow. It builds nerve power and force and endurance. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The Great Discoveries of Science," is a valuable reference work. Send for it at once. It is sent free to all who send for it. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, and other wasting diseases. It is never safe to pronounce one "dying of consumption" or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given to them.

A BOLD, BAD BURGLAR.

BY EMILE H. SCHMIDT.

"Isn't it perfectly dreadful? I mean there is no place so secure from burglars, robbers and hold-ups. I am almost afraid to look under the bed at night."

Blanche Wagner turned the rings on her fingers nervously as she spoke. She was not a timid girl, but the real test of bravery had never come to her. "What would you do in case a burglar entered your room, Mr. Dulano?" she asked, addressing one of her callers.

"Exactly what I did last night," the gentleman replied.

"You surely didn't have a burglar last night?" Blanche cried.

"And why not? I'm keeping the affair quiet because I have a clew that is being followed up. Of course, it will be safe to mention here," Dulano replied.

"To be sure. Do tell us about it," the girl said, eagerly.

"It must have been about 2:30 o'clock this morning when I was aroused by some one turning a key in the door that communicates with the living room. I'm pretty sure when I first awoke, but I was again aroused to full consciousness by something cold against my temple.

"Oh, how dreadful!" Blanche cried, shivering.

"That wasn't the dreadful part," Dulano laughed. "The part I object most to is what followed. The fellow held his gun calmly with one hand while he went through my clothes and searched for my watch, my diamond scarf pin and all my ready change."

"At what time did you say that occurred?" Arthur Forrest asked.

"Well, I didn't have any watch to tell me the exact time; but after I had lain awake some three or four hours the chimes on Elmer's clock counted the three-quarter hour, and after an equally long time the clock struck three," Dulano replied, with a comical drawl.

"Guess it was very late after he got mine at about the same time. Wonder if he visited any of the other fellows at our house," Forrest said.

"What! The burglar came into your room, too, Art—Mr. Forrest?" Blanche cried.

"Yes, but he had the kindness to let me sleep until he got what he wanted. He awakened me as he went through the window," the young man replied.

"Oh, please don't tell me any more of this," Blanche exclaimed. "You'll have me so frightened. And I have to stay in this great house with no one but the servants. You know, even Emma is gone to Chicago to-day, so I am alone," Miss Warden said, with some uneasiness.

"Really, Blanche, you are not going to stay here alone," Arthur said, seriously.

"Oh, I'm not afraid. I'll put the jewels and plate in the safe in the wine cellar and sleep with a revolver under my pillow. It would be real fun to have a burglar come," Blanche replied, laughing.

"Then they dismissed that terror-inspiring theme from their conversation; but Arthur continued to stare at the window and the door as if he were waiting for some one to appear at the window and gaze moodily out on the moonlit boulevard while his hostess played and sang. As Dulano turned the music for her, he whispered, softly:

"Slip into the library a moment. I have something important to say to you." Then he said to her: "I think I shall take a smoke in the library, if I may be excused."

When he had left the room Blanche walked over to the door and looked into the hall and laid her hand gently on Arthur's arm. "What makes you so silent this evening, dear?" she asked, tenderly.

"Oh, Blanche, I had a very bad slip. I suppose I am jealous, but I wish you wouldn't have him hanging round here," she exclaimed, while his handsome face crimsoned.

"But, Arthur, you brought him here before you ever spoke of love to me. Surely you are not afraid of him now that you are my promise," the girl said, seriously.

"No, dearest, I do not doubt you. I tell sorry for him, a stranger there in the beautiful drawing-room and besides, I wanted him to meet the sweetest woman in St. Louis," he whispered, as he pressed just the suggestion of a kiss on her cheek.

"By the way, I'll go and hunt up that Harper for you, dear," she said, with an effort at spontaneity that was not altogether a success. Then she left the drawing-room; walked half way up the stairs, descended softly and slipped into the library. Dulano was at her side in an instant.

"I'm sorry you spoke of the jewels and things," he said. "I have reason to think Forrest is the burglar. He has been losing jewelry and the lately one is in danger of losing his position at the bank," he whispered, hurriedly.

At the mention of Arthur's name Blanche would have cried out, but the man placed his fingers deftly over her lips. As soon as the speech was ended she fled to her room, hunted up the magazine and returned to the drawing-room. The two men were glaring at each other in angry silence when she entered.

"This call promises to be a game of freecost, so I guess I will leave and give you a chance to help Miss Warden put away the silver," Mr. Dulano said in a faintly sarcastic tone to Forrest.

"If Miss Warden desires my help I shall certainly remain," Arthur said, angrily.

"I shall remain to see an answer what ever," the girl said, laughingly, and the two men departed together. For some minutes she sat in the drawing-room, but so moody of late? Her heart was not a gentle, perhaps a burglar! No, it could not be. And yet, why had he been so moody of late? Her heart was sore and, with no thought of the robbery in the house, she dragged herself

TO BED.

The night was not an sleep came not. The clock was just striking the hour of three when he dozed off slowly and she could see the shadowy outline of a man. For a moment she was paralyzed with terror. The man in the room was her father! A thousand awful fancies flashed each other through her mind as she advanced toward the room. Then she thought of the revolver that she had intended to put under her bed. Alas, it was peacefully reposing under her pillow as she entered the father's room. The man was tall and wore a black mask. He must be the same one who had visited Mrs. Dulano. As Arthur the night before. Perhaps it was Arthur. At the thought of her lover the blood went rushing to her forehead and she turned to her astonishment, she found that she was calm.

"Are you awake?" the burglar whispered, and his voice sounded strangely familiar.

"Yes," she said, faintly.

"Then get up. Don't be afraid. I am not the family jewels. Take me where they are kept," he whispered again.

At the sound of that voice and the vestige of a foot left her. Dulano's outraged feeling smothered every other emotion in her heart. She would prove this lover of hers. Without a moment's delay she arose from her bed, placed indifferently at the glittering barrel of the revolver in the burglar's hand, and walked over to the table, where she lit her little emergency lamp.

"Follow me; I am at your mercy, but I trust you as a gentleman even though you are a burglar," she said, in frigid tones.

Then she led the way through the corridor and down the back stairway to the landing, and walked over to the table, where she lit her little emergency lamp.

"Follow me; I am at your mercy, but I trust you as a gentleman even though you are a burglar," she said, in frigid tones.

"Are you Arthur Forrest? Speak, or I'll blow your brains out with my revolver," she said, in a low, hoarse voice.

"My God, spare me, Blanche! I am Arthur," the man whispered.

She covered him with the revolver while she reached for the key in the pocket she had hidden under the rug. She unlocked the door and slipped out into the hall, leaving the man staring after her in amazement.

"How did you escape? I thought the burglar had shot you," she said, as she repelled his touch.

"Escape!" the young man cried in astonishment. "I have followed the burglar into the room and he has left me here to guard the house, tells me that he entered this window ten minutes ago. The fellow was afraid to enter the room as he was carrying his lips as she caught sight of another man in the open window.

"Blanche, my darling, are you safe?" Arthur Forrest asked, as he held her white-robed figure.

"How did you escape? I thought the burglar had shot you," she said, as she repelled his touch.

"Escape!" the young man cried in astonishment. "I have followed the burglar into the room and he has left me here to guard the house, tells me that he entered this window ten minutes ago. The fellow was afraid to enter the room as he was carrying his lips as she caught sight of another man in the open window.

"Blanche, my darling, are you safe?" Arthur Forrest asked, as he held her white-robed figure.

"How did you escape? I thought the burglar had shot you," she said, as she repelled his touch.

"Escape!" the young man cried in astonishment. "I have followed the burglar into the room and he has left me here to guard the house, tells me that he entered this window ten minutes ago. The fellow was afraid to enter the room as he was carrying his lips as she caught sight of another man in the open window.

"Blanche, my darling, are you safe?" Arthur Forrest asked, as he held her white-robed figure.

"How did you escape? I thought the burglar had shot you," she said, as she repelled his touch.

"Escape!" the young man cried in astonishment. "I have followed the burglar into the room and he has left me here to guard the house, tells me that he entered this window ten minutes ago. The fellow was afraid to enter the room as he was carrying his lips as she caught sight of another man in the open window.

"Blanche, my darling, are you safe?" Arthur Forrest asked, as he held her white-robed figure.

"How did you escape? I thought the burglar had shot you," she said, as she repelled his touch.

"Escape!" the young man cried in astonishment. "I have followed the burglar into the room and he has left me here to guard the house, tells me that he entered this window ten minutes ago. The fellow was afraid to enter the room as he was carrying his lips as she caught sight of another man in the open window.

"Blanche, my darling, are you safe?" Arthur Forrest asked, as he held her white-robed figure.

"How did you escape? I thought the burglar had shot you," she said, as she repelled his touch.

"Escape!" the young man cried in astonishment. "I have followed the burglar into the room and he has left me here to guard the house, tells me that he entered this window ten minutes ago. The fellow was afraid to enter the room as he was carrying his lips as she caught sight of another man in the open window.

"Blanche, my darling, are you safe?" Arthur Forrest asked, as he held her white-robed figure.

"How did you escape? I thought the burglar had shot you," she said, as she repelled his touch.

"Escape!" the young man cried in astonishment. "I have followed the burglar into the room and he has left me here to guard the house, tells me that he entered this window ten minutes ago. The fellow was afraid to enter the room as he was carrying his lips as she caught sight of another man in the open window.

BAD SPELLING.

An Instance in Which Lady Montrose Wrote to Lady Ansell.

There is not a more perfect specimen of bad spelling, atrocious words and don't knowings old children and some grown-up persons and some even to this day. But neither of those distinguished persons and no school child of growth nor of age, ever within a mile of the spelling of a noble Scottish lady of 300 years ago. This lady could give names, diamonds, and tramps to any dictionary maker or compiler of spelling books and then could beat him out without looking at the cards.

She was, personally, Christian Leslie, daughter of the Duke of Rothes, and wife of the third Marquis of Montrose, and later of Sir John Bruce of Kinnross.

According to custom, having been a pious, she retained her pious title; and it came about that Sir John Bruce lived with the Countess of Montrose with all propriety. But this was what she wrote:

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

LOST CONTROL OF HER NERVES.

A Helpless, Painful Condition.

She had had the most perfect specimen of bad spelling, atrocious words and don't knowings old children and some grown-up persons and some even to this day. But neither of those distinguished persons and no school child of growth nor of age, ever within a mile of the spelling of a noble Scottish lady of 300 years ago.

She was, personally, Christian Leslie, daughter of the Duke of Rothes, and wife of the third Marquis of Montrose, and later of Sir John Bruce of Kinnross.

According to custom, having been a pious, she retained her pious title; and it came about that Sir John Bruce lived with the Countess of Montrose with all propriety. But this was what she wrote:

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

"Madam: I render you a thousand thanks for your play, which is very good, and it has returned it with the same care, and your last night's letter, which I have not yet had time to read, but which you will have read, and will be pleased to learn them to me. I shall do it great favor, for they are very diverting in the country. Your lord did me the honor to come along with the company, and was very well, but I wish your ladyship had come along, for it would have been a diversion in it. You are welcome to dear madam, your ladyship's most humble servant."

"Kinnross, July 4, 1693.

NEW LINE TO WASHINGTON.

The popular Moore Route has established a new line to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

It is the most direct and shortest route to Washington, D. C., by way of New York, N. Y

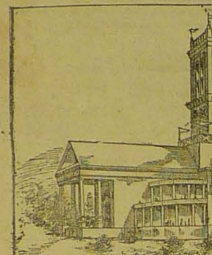
TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL

It Will Be a Truly Representative American Exposition.

Twelve Great Structures Constitute a Grand Group That Compare Favorably with the World's Fair of Chicago.

Special Nashville (Tenn.) Letter. The appropriation by the United States congress of \$10,000,000 for a building and a government exhibit at the Tennessee Centennial and International exposition...

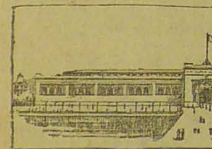
The main buildings, representing some of the finest specimens of modern architecture the world has ever known, have been erected and completed with the single exception of the History building...



THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL-AUDITORIUM.

Pyramids of Egypt as erected by Cheops, 3000 years before the Christian era, and antedating the Parthenon 2300 years. It is one-sixth the size of the original building, but the size and numbers of the porticos are increased...

The handsome recognition by the United States government, and the remarkable interest manifested by foreign countries, establishes the chain and purpose of the Exposition company...



THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL-TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

rides in the onward march of civilization. It is expected that this celebration will show the resources of the state and lead to their greater development...

The citizens of Nashville and her two leading railroads subscribed and paid \$300,000, which amount has been expended upon the grounds and in the erection of the buildings already completed...

The United States government, by act of congress, has provided for the admission, free of duty, of goods from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and this information has been

transmitted by the department of state together with an invitation to participate in all foreign governments, many of which have already accepted...

As the architecture of the buildings will be one of the chief attractions of this exposition it may be well to give a brief description of some of the principal ones, at least enough to convey an idea of their special character.

The Parthenon, a reproduction of the chief glory of all architecture, designed and completed under the direction of Phidias and Ictinus in the time of Pericles at Athens. It is fire-proof, stone foundation, concrete floor, brick walls, glass roof in steel frame...

The management is using every endeavor to bring together the most complete and varied collection of things that can be procured, and the encouragement in this direction is such that there is no longer any doubt of the success of the enterprise from every point of view.

The gambling spirit in men is the parent of much invention. In one western city a man named Jack Morrison invented the most marvelous gambling house ever known.

Jack Morrison usually played the large bass horn, which was the cemetery of ten or twelve pounds of chips. Bibbins operated upon the great unwieldy viol, into which he had just dumped several dozen packs of cards...

James, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up as if to assure himself of the fact, and said: "I see they do, but I can't." It didn't.

One night, however, a cornetist drummer from Cincinnati, in the excitement of attempting to play "The Moonlight Serenade" on a cornet or some other wind instrument, inhaled about \$12 worth of blue chips and choked, and had apoplexy, and by so doing advertised the fact that his apparatus was a white-hot snorter, and the whole outfit was handed over and fired and the game was stopped. - Chicago Record.

"Seeding a telegram," says a Philadelphia telegraph man, "is serious business for the ordinary man or woman. They think it expensive, and only use the wires when they have to. There's one exception, however, and a kind of complimentary business that most people never suspect. Whenever there's a Hebrew wedding—that is, one of any importance—we handle scores of congratulations, hundreds sometimes, from all parts of the country. They are sent with directions to deliver them at a certain hour, and we promptly send them all to the house or the place where the reception is held in one bunch. It's a good thing for the company, for the senders don't count the words, and file their telegrams without any revision. Sometimes they run up to 150 words." - Chicago Inter Ocean.

"I was only two years old when it happened." "Will you please explain?" "I was two years old, I got lost, a policeman took me to the station. Thirty years after the story was brought out, I had an experience on that kind and it defeated me in a political race."

"Speaking of getting lost in the streets," said the man with the double chin, "I had an experience on that kind and it defeated me in a political race."

"No, I was only two years old when it happened." "Will you please explain?" "I was two years old, I got lost, a policeman took me to the station. Thirty years after the story was brought out, I had an experience on that kind and it defeated me in a political race."

"I was only two years old when it happened." "Will you please explain?" "I was two years old, I got lost, a policeman took me to the station. Thirty years after the story was brought out, I had an experience on that kind and it defeated me in a political race."

"I was only two years old when it happened." "Will you please explain?" "I was two years old, I got lost, a policeman took me to the station. Thirty years after the story was brought out, I had an experience on that kind and it defeated me in a political race."

HOW IT CAME ABOUT THAT THE RIVAL KINGDOMS OF NEDEBATREBERGHEMSTEN AND WILDHOHNSDUNWALD WERE UNITED.

The Auditorium is colonial in design and Ionic in treatment. Four airy porticos facing the points of the compass give the building a shape resembling a short cross, except for colonnades extending from the main building...

Other buildings, including Children's, Education, Negro Administration, Knights of Pythias and buildings for other societies, states, counties, etc., will conform to the general plan of the Parthenon and like the principal buildings (except the Parthenon and the History and one or two others) are constructed of framework and finished in stucco, presenting a uniformly white appearance, making a complete and artistic group of surpassing beauty.

The entire cost of this exposition will approximate \$12,000,000, and at the greatest economy has been observed in carrying forward the construction and promotion it would be safe to say that the work would not have been done under a less careful management for twice the money that has actually been expended.

The management is using every endeavor to bring together the most complete and varied collection of things that can be procured, and the encouragement in this direction is such that there is no longer any doubt of the success of the enterprise from every point of view.

AVOIDS DETECTION.

How a Western Man Practices His Gambling Game. The gambling spirit in men is the parent of much invention. In one western city a man named Jack Morrison invented the most marvelous gambling house ever known.

Jack Morrison usually played the large bass horn, which was the cemetery of ten or twelve pounds of chips. Bibbins operated upon the great unwieldy viol, into which he had just dumped several dozen packs of cards...

James, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up as if to assure himself of the fact, and said: "I see they do, but I can't." It didn't.

One night, however, a cornetist drummer from Cincinnati, in the excitement of attempting to play "The Moonlight Serenade" on a cornet or some other wind instrument, inhaled about \$12 worth of blue chips and choked, and had apoplexy, and by so doing advertised the fact that his apparatus was a white-hot snorter, and the whole outfit was handed over and fired and the game was stopped. - Chicago Record.

"Seeding a telegram," says a Philadelphia telegraph man, "is serious business for the ordinary man or woman. They think it expensive, and only use the wires when they have to. There's one exception, however, and a kind of complimentary business that most people never suspect. Whenever there's a Hebrew wedding—that is, one of any importance—we handle scores of congratulations, hundreds sometimes, from all parts of the country. They are sent with directions to deliver them at a certain hour, and we promptly send them all to the house or the place where the reception is held in one bunch. It's a good thing for the company, for the senders don't count the words, and file their telegrams without any revision. Sometimes they run up to 150 words." - Chicago Inter Ocean.

"I was only two years old when it happened." "Will you please explain?" "I was two years old, I got lost, a policeman took me to the station. Thirty years after the story was brought out, I had an experience on that kind and it defeated me in a political race."

"Speaking of getting lost in the streets," said the man with the double chin, "I had an experience on that kind and it defeated me in a political race."

"No, I was only two years old when it happened." "Will you please explain?" "I was two years old, I got lost, a policeman took me to the station. Thirty years after the story was brought out, I had an experience on that kind and it defeated me in a political race."

"I was only two years old when it happened." "Will you please explain?" "I was two years old, I got lost, a policeman took me to the station. Thirty years after the story was brought out, I had an experience on that kind and it defeated me in a political race."

"I was only two years old when it happened." "Will you please explain?" "I was two years old, I got lost, a policeman took me to the station. Thirty years after the story was brought out, I had an experience on that kind and it defeated me in a political race."

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The present drought in India is one of the most severe ever known," said Mr. Vincent L. Tissera recently. "I am from Ceylon and know what the horrors of a famine resulting from drought are. Ten or 15 years ago the Ceylonese were the victims of a comparatively mild water famine, but the suffering I witnessed then strung my heart and I can see as clearly as though I were in the country the agony of the starving Hindoo. The British papers have not given the story in its pitiful completeness, and even though they do all in their power to alleviate the present distress thousands must die of starvation before the British will do anything for the Hindoos. There are 500,000,000 people and nearly all of them are vegetarians. They believe it a sin to kill an animal and the result is really severe. No vegetation on which they can subsist can escape the drought, and pathetically sincere in their belief of the teachings of their religion, they cannot eat. Leprosy will stare rather than prove unfaithful to this dishonored tenet of their religion and eat the flesh of animals."

"America has spent millions of dollars in sending and maintaining missionaries to India and I, as a Christian, am thankful for it, but now is the time when the Americans, and the churches especially, can show that the love and charity they have preached so many years to my countrymen are not merely subjects of theories but real conditions. All from America would do more for the conversion of these people than all the preaching that has been done in all the years since missions were first established in India. It is charity the ignorant could understand and I know and God knows how woefully they are in need of it now."

"A car load of husks would be received with the joy of a people who have been living on roots, that the drought has spared. Millions of people have no other food and knowing the illy results of it they let their animals run wild. Leprosy is the outcome in many cases, but what will not a starving man do? Think of your own artistic explorers who have perished in the cannibalism of the natives of the New World. But leprosy, though the most dreaded disease and a common one in India, is not the most prevalent or fatal of the ills that come from the root diet and impure water. A plague called the native tongue 'burbonic' fever, something like yellow fever, carries off thousands in India each day. That has begun its ravages to add to the horror of starvation and poverty. One day 800 died of it, but it has not begun to do its worst yet."

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

DANGER IN FRESH EGGS.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further the country with which he was fast becoming impressed, he traveled all over the union. That decided him and he resolved to make America his home. He has a fine command of the English language, but he speaks Portuguese, Tamil, the tongue of southern India, and a little French and is now mastering the German language. He is not a recent convert to Christianity, as the religion has been handed down in the family for generations. He is a missionary, 100 years ago, when the forefather of the present Tissera was converted. - Chicago News.

When, in the brave, ungodly days of old, the traitor set to think that the sort of dinner to which he was accustomed might be apt to disagree with him very seriously, he took to dining upon eggs, and he cooked the eggs himself. The repeat might be a fragrant one, but he could, at any rate, console himself with the reflection that it could not be his own. And he cooked the egg-broth, would know how better to do it, and even if his hands performed their office in his presence, he would be careful to wash the new-laid egg before he cooked it. For nowadays we have mycelium and the fatal eggs were 'red,' with experienced hens to sit upon them, who never neglected their duty for a moment, the result was a bare score of chicks. On such a trifling egg was presently remarked that such kind of snuggly which has hitherto been held by connoisseurs to be the surest of food and visible sign of the happiness of an egg's hatching. Science, however, decided that the smudge meant mycelium, that the spore had penetrated the eggshell, and had not the city's fresh air, and a scion proved its assertion by ovular evidence. Further, it showed that there was mycelium in the straw of the nests, that the hen had failed to hatch the egg because she had hatched the spore. But the spore will hatch just as well in the ordinary temperature of a room, and, once cooked, does well within the human. Hence the abolition process in the case of smudged eggs is strongly recommended. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Tissera is a Ceylonese. At the time of the world's fair he came to America in charge of the agricultural products of Ceylon. On obtaining a three-months' leave from the railway by which he was employed at home that he might visit further